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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

GENERAL BRISTOW'S ORATION

At Louisville on Decoration Day.

Lessons of the War for both North and South.

LOUISVILLE, May 29.—The following is the oration of Secretary Bristow at Cave Hill Cemetery to-day, on the occasion of decorating the graves of deceased soldiers:

Perhaps nothing more distinctly marks the degree of civilization attained by a country or community than tender regard for the memory of its dead. The monuments erected, the flowers planted by living hands in the resting places of the dead, testify to the virtues of the living. The splendid cemeteries of great cities and the modest graveyards of villages and neighborhoods betoken the existence of a sentiment alike creditable to each. Our own beautiful Cave Hill wherein we meet to-day, with its green sward, its trees and flowers, its marble monuments bearing names familiar to us all, tell us the people of Louisville cherish the memory of departed friends. But our solemn and tender feeling for the dead is here exalted by the generous spirit of patriotism inspired by recollections which the ceremonies of this day must revive. We are assembled to celebrate the valor and virtue of men who died to preserve the blessings of personal liberty and free government to us and our posterity. The memory of their heroic endurance and daring courage should live in the hearts of succeeding generations so long as the principles for which they fought and died shall survive and be valued among men. Occasions like this must ever be full of interest to those who love their country and desire the perpetuation of its free institutions. With mingled feelings of sadness and joy we come to decorate with fresh flowers emblematic of our affection, the graves of soldiers who gave their lives in defense of that Union which was preserved by the valor of themselves and their comrades. Nor are we alone in the performance of this sacred and patriotic duty. In all parts of the country this day is devoted to the commemoration of the patriotism and courage of those who fell in a struggle which the world can never forget. Although ten years have passed since the conflict, it is even now too soon to know and appreciate to their fullest extent its beneficial results or its influence upon the destiny of a great people. For the purpose and duty of the day, it is enough to know that they who sleep beneath this sod battled and died for a country which still survives to shed its blessings upon us. By the united efforts of themselves and their surviving comrades, the Government for which they went forth to battle has not only been saved from overthrow, but its foundations made deeper and broader. The fundamental idea upon which the great founders builded has been carried to its logical result. The political axiom of our fathers, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," has found a fuller illustration and a broader application. This immortal declaration is no longer circumscribed by ideal boundaries, but reaches forth to every man, of whatever race or color, who breathes the air or treads the soil of the Union. The universality of its application is now plainly declared in our written Constitution, and our national emblem floats over none who are not entitled to its equal protection.

Looking back to the beginning of the struggle and calling to mind the declared purposes with which the Government entered upon it, the results achieved may well excite the special wonder of the civilized world. At first engaging in a war of self-defense, the Government undertook to repossess its own property and to assert its rightful authority in disputed places. It was regarded by most persons as little more than a trial of strength of free government. For a time the battle was uncertain; to many the issue seemed doubtful; despondency hovered over the land, and gloomy foreboding filled the hearts of patriots. Political intrigue and the clashing of personal ambitions well-nigh destroyed at least one of our greatest armies, but amid the reverses in arms and the wrangling of politicians, the valor of the soldiery never faltered and, in His own good time, God raised up for us great military leaders who were equal to the emergency and who, having no political ends to subserve and no selfish ambition to gratify, led our gallant armies to final victory. Meanwhile the delays and postponements resulting from the causes referred to, had furnished time and opportunity for thoughtful consideration of the questions underlying the conflict. The man who then stood at the helm of State, by the choice of the people, and who, by the Constitution, was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, had declared in 1858, with scarcely less than prophetic vision, that this Government could not endure patiently half slave and half free. As the struggle progressed, the truth of this announcement forced itself on the people. The men of the South, who warred against the authority of the Government, had avowed their purpose to build a separate Government, with slavery for its corner-stone. The irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery had now begun in earnest, and the people of the adhering States, at first reluctantly, but at last firmly, resolved that slavery and the Rebellion should perish together, and to-day they sleep in a common grave.

He who fails to see in all this the hand of an all-wise Providence, is but a dull reader of events; and who in all this broad land will now avow a desire for a different result? Speaking upon the soil of one of the late slave States, I but declare a truth which will not be controverted or questioned by any considerable number of intelligent persons, when I assert that the great blight has been removed from the South by the abolition of slavery. It requires no prophet to foretell that, sooner or later, the South must enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity under the influence of free institutions. Her resources, which are practically boundless, her fertile soil, her rich mineral deposits, her propitious climate, all point to future wealth and power. Free labor must and will develop these, as it has already done in the less favored regions of the North. The causes which have operated since the close of the civil war to retard the onward movement and check the prosperity of the South, might be easily traced, but this is not a suitable occasion to dicuss them. If I am asked, When will this predicted prosperity be realized? my answer is: When the passions and prejudices engendered by the strife shall have entirely subsided; when the inalienable right of every man to equal freedom with every other man is fully recognized by society; when the laborer is not only fully recognized in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but ample provision is made for the education of his children; and when it becomes known and accepted that wealth and intellectual improvement come from only individual industry and effort, and not from the pursuit of what we call politics. Then, and not till then, will the South have entered upon the full realization of the benefits which must eventually flow from the change. No political economist will deny that educated labor brings greater rewards, both to the employer and the employed. Hence, considerations of self-interest, to say nothing of duty, require of us the education of all the people.

In view, then, of what has been already achieved and of what remains to be surely realized hereafter as the results of the war which peopled the graves that lie before us, have we not a great occasion to pour out the gratitude of our hearts with the flowers now strewn on this consecrated spot? The ceremonies of to-day tend to keep alive the sentiments of patriotism in the hearts of the survivors of those whose virtues we commemorate. The very performance of this duty of affection toward the dead has a reflex influence upon the living. Here we are reminded that the strength of the Government under which we live is in the loyalty and virtue of its people; that the citizens are the country and the country is what the people make it. This is the key that opens the secret of the strength of a Republican government, which leans upon the people and not the rock upon it. The whole story of the patriotism and sacrifices of the men who died in defense of the Union was told by Mr. Lincoln when he declared, on the field of Gettysburg, that they gave their lives "that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth." A nobler sentiment, in fitter words, was never uttered. These ceremonies are conducted in no spirit of boastful exultation over the men who fell on the other side of their surviving comrades. The graves throughout the South, in which sleep thousands who arrayed themselves against the Government, testify to their courage and soldierly bearing. Their bravery and endurance were illustrated on many well-contested fields. It is impossible to doubt that the masses among them fought for what they believed to be the right, and, however they may have been misled by false theories of government or deluded by the fanatical teachings of cunning and ambitious leaders, we cannot fail to recognize their valor or the enacity and fidelity with which they adered to the cause in which they had enisted, so long as the conflict continued. If our own great President could declare, in the midst of the strife, that it was prosecuted on our part with malice toward none, but with charity for all," how much more ready should we be to bury he animosity that belongs to the past and concede to the men who fought against us he qualities illustrated by their courage nd devotion to the cause espoused by hem. Who that bears in his bosom the heart of an American citizen, can fail to exult with proud satisfaction the many acts of kindness and liberality of our military leaders toward a fallen foe? No incident of the war will bear a more conspicuous place in history than that which occured at the crowning victory, at Appomatox, where our greatest military chieftain accorded to the conquered army of the Rebellion terms of surrender which were both just and generous. For his superb magnanimity, for his steadfast and unselfish patriotism, no less than for his splendid achievements in the field, the people have twice called him to preside over a reunited country; and, despite his political enemies and personal malice—harmless against such as he—history will accord him the highest rank as a leader.

The two grand results of the war, which more than compensate the country for all its sad bereavements and vast expenditure and waste of money and property, are the extinction of slavery and the recognized indissolubility of our National Union; and the time is not far distant when these will be accepted and admitted as blessings by the people of every section. The men of the South will sooner or later admit that success in what they undertook would have been a grievous misfortune, even to themselves. What they may think of their action in the past, is of little moment so far as it can affect the present and future interests of the country. What we have a right to expect and insist upon, is practical loyalty in the future to the country and a cheerful obedience to its Constitution and laws. Mere historical and sentimental loyalty is of far less consequence. We ask no sacrifice of conviction, no humiliation of soldierly pride. While insisting on and enforcing every principle resulting from the victory, we may look with indulgence, if not with indifference, on the apologies and defenses that will certainly, through all time, be put forth by the descendants of the men who fought on the side of the Rebellion, and agree to differ with them on what is rapidly becoming a mere chronicle of record and of theory.

The history of the world furnishes examples from which we may learn lessons of wisdom in this respect. The past struggles in our mother country illustrate what I mean. The great leaders on each side of the civil war of the seventeenth century—Hampden, Pym and Cromwell, Falkland, Hyde and Orn. and—have full justice done them by all cen. petent historians, and their virtues and talents are the common heritage of the English people; and the historians of those times are equally loyal to the British Constitution of to-day, whether they take the side of the Cavaliers or espouse the cause of the Roundheads. Nay, more! In the next generation after the termination of that bitter and bloody struggle, the immediate descendants of the men whom I have mentioned, and who probably could not have discussed the question of the arrest of the five members of the Grand Remonstrance without crossing swords, united in driving James the Second from the throne and establishing that combination of freedom and order which has given England her greatest prosperity. The Scottish rebellion in favor of the house of Stuart, in the last century, is a still more striking illustration of how men may have totally different and irreconcilable views on historical issues, and yet be practically and earnestly loyal to the present and future of a common country. As a writer of history and historical romance, Sir Walter Scott was an intense Jacobite and a bitter opponent of the house of Hanover; and yet in spite of his historical theories, he was an enthusiastic loyalist toward George the Third and George the Fourth. No part of the British Isles was more loyal than Scotland, and yet I undertake to say that to-day, in no part of the civilized world, could there be aroused more bitter discussions and controversies over the struggles in which that people have been engaged. May we not then look forward with assured confidence to the time in the near future when all intelligent men, North and South, will not only accept the results of the late conflict, but will recognize the blessings that follow from it and admit that any other issue would have been an irreparable calamity to both sections of the country? While we must differ from those who sought to dissolve the Union, and look from a different standpoint upon the history of the struggle that ensued, we may safely concede to them the right to hold such opinions as they like in respect of the past, and claim from them only a cheerful and hearty loyalty to the present and future. And why should this not be so? Are we not bound together by ties of consanguinity and community of material interest? Whatever promotes discord or weakens our common government, threatens danger and disaster to all alike, and whatever gives strength and perpetuity to our free institutions, promises blessings to the people in every part of the country and to their posterity. God speed the time when the men of the North and South shall vie with each other in efforts to rebuild the waste places, to promote the general welfare and to advance, by all proper means, the greatness and prosperity of our common country!

ST. LOUIS.

Colonel Britton Inaugurated Mayor—Observance of Memorial Day.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Colonel James H. Britton was inaugurated Mayor of this city at noon to-day, in presence of the City Council and a large number of people. Whether Mr. Overstolz will continue his contest for the office, is not yet announced.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Ex-Federals and Confederates most cordially and very heartily join to day in the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery at Jefferson barracks, twelve miles below this city. The attendance was much larger than usual, there being fully ten thousand people present. General Sherman presided, and orations were delivered by General John W. Noble (Federal), and Colonel Musser (Confederate). An original memorial ode was read by Professor O. H. Feathers, and an oration in German by Major E. F. Weigel. After the ceremonies, all the graves in the cemetery, Federal and Confederate alike, were strewn with flowers, garlands, evergreens, &c. Three companies of soldiers, including one colored, were also present and participated in the ceremonies.

THE HOLYOKE DISASTER.

Burial of the Dead—Impressive Scene at Church—Procession to the Cemetery.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 29.—The funeral of forty-eight victims of the disaster at Holyoke took place this morning, in the basement of the new Catholic church. An immense crowd was in attendance. The coffins were placed on a dais in the center of the room, and, after some thirty-five coffins had been thus arranged, the platform gave way, causing a momentary panic. One woman shrieked and fainted and had to be carried out. The excitement, however, soon subsided. Funeral orations were pronounced by Rev. Fathers Primeau, of Worcester, and Gaguier, of this city. A procession more than a mile long followed the remains to the French Catholic Cemetery at South Hadley Falls.

CASUALTIES.

Trinity Student Drowned in the Connecticut River.

HARTFORD, May 29.—Henry D. Cameron, a member of the Trinity College boat crew, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a son of Donald Cameron, shipping merchant, of No. 116 Broad street, New York, was drowned while rowing on the Connecticut last evening. Cameron was out with Hooker, of the college crew, and Sherman acting as coxswain, in a pair-oared shell, and they got in the way of a tugboat, which struck them amidship, breaking the boat, so that she rapidly filled with water and went down, Cameron, who could not swim, going down with her. Hooker and Sherman were picked up after having sunk under the boat, when rescue seemed almost impossible. The fault is partly that of the coxswain and partly of the tug, whose captain, with others, is continually growling at shell racing on the river. Cameron was a member of the class of "seventy-six," twenty years of age, fine fellow physically and morally and a devout Christian. He stood second in his class, and was very popular there, in the entire college and among the professors and tutors, as well as in the town. His body has not yet been found.

Two Old People Burned to Death.

BUFFALO, May 29.—Last night Adam Sting and his wife, both aged about eighty, were burned to death in their house at East Hamburg.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Attempted Bank Robbery at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 29.—An attempt was made last night to rob the National Mohawk Bank at Great Barrington. Several marked burglars entered the house of F. N. Deland, the cashier, and, having gagged and handcuffed him, compelled him to go with them to the bank, where they tried to get him to open the vault. Being unsuccessful, they took revenge by robbing Deland's house of all the valuables and then decamped.

Conspired to Murder His Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., May 29.—William Cunningham, tried for conspiring to murder his wife, has been found guilty.

Homicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—James Mervine, a policeman, while in citizen's dress this evening, quarreled in a beer saloon with George, *alias* "Goose" Alexander. The quarrel was continued to the street, when Mervine drew his revolver, and shot Alexander five times, fatally wounding him. Mervine was arrested.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BRISTOW ANNOUNCED AS A PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT.

His Campaign for the Summer Planned.

A Speech at Washington, Pennsylvania, on the Programme.

Alarming Illness of Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1875.

Bristow Out for the Presidency.

The friends of Secretary Bristow say that that official has formally set himself forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. There is considerable skirmishing in his favor, it seems. He has accepted a number of engagements to speak in different parts of the country this summer. Amongst these is announced an engagement to participate in a dedication at Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. Here he will meet his adroit and powerful rival, Mr. Blaine.

Illness of Chief Clerk Brown, of the State Department.

The Secretary of State has received a communication from Minister Washburne, stating that Mr. Brown, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, who was sent to Europe on official business, has had several serious hemorrhages and fears are entertained that he will not recover. Mr. Brown was apparently in good health when he left Washington. The intelligence received to-day excites considerable surprise.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

OBSERVANCE OF DECORATION DAY.

To-day having been set apart for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves, it is generally observed as a holiday. All the public departments and banks are closed, and other business for the most part suspended. Flags are displayed from the public buildings and private establishments. The principal point of attraction was the Arlington Cemetery, where the oration was delivered, by Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, and an original poem recited by Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin. The Marine Band was in attendance, and a large number of citizens participated in the ceremonies. Among the prominent visitors were the President and members of the Cabinet. The Southern Memorial Association will decorate the graves of the Confederate dead Tuesday next. There will be no oration nor music, on account of the backwardness of the season, flowers are scarcer than heretofore, though the Government hot-houses made generous contributions.

LITTLE ROCK.

Union Decoration Ceremonies—Confederate and Federal Graves Honored—Literal Burial of the Hatchet by both Sides.

LITTLE ROCK, May 30.—To-day has been the most memorable in the history of Little Rock. Federal and Confederate, white and black, united in a joint decoration of the fallen dead on both sides. There were at least 3,000 persons in the procession which moved from the State House at nine o'clock to Oakland Cemetery, where sleep the dead soldiers of both armies, side by side. The State departments, courts, county and city offices and stores were all closed. The speaker's stand at the grounds was erected half on the Federal and half on the Confederate side, a rock wall only dividing the two cemeteries. Hon. H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge, presided. Addresses were delivered by General Edgarton on the part of the Federal, and by Maj. Geo. A. Gallagher on the Confederate side. An original poem by S. R. Allen was read, after which the graves were strewn with flowers. A hatchet, carried by an ex-Confederate soldier, was buried on the Federal ground with some ceremony. After the exercises were through with at this cemetery, the procession reformed and moved to Mt. Holly Cemetery, where there are about 800 Confederates buried. After decorating their graves, a Federal soldier buried a hatchet there also. Everybody assisted in the ceremonies, high and low, white and colored, ex-Federal and ex-Confederate, Democrats and Republicans. It has been a holiday throughout the city to-day.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

JEFFERSON COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 29, 1875.

The Jefferson county Republican Convention was held here to-day, and was harmonious throughout. Resolutions were unanimously adopted opposing a third term and diversion of school fund. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to support Hon. Benjamin Wade for Governor, McIlvaine for the Supreme Court and W. H. Wallace, of Steubenville, for State Treasurer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, warmer southwest winds, possibly increasing to brisk.

Eight Boston insurance companies have withdrawn from the Fire Underwriters' Union.

Half the Sioux now in Washington were taken to Arlington Cemetery to witness the decoration ceremonies.

The President has appointed Chas. P. Lincoln, of Mississippi, Consul of the United States at Canton, China.

Further details of the earthquakes in Asia Minor show that several villages were destroyed and two thousand persons lost their lives.

The steamers Mosel, from Bremen; Germanic, from Liverpool, and the United States frigate Colorado, from Hampton Roads, have arrived at New York.

Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, issued his proclamation on Saturday, declaring that the seat of government had been removed from Charleston and is now at Wheeling.

The new monument in the National Cemetery at Mound City, Illinois, was dedicated on Saturday. Hon. John if. Oberly and ex-Governor Dongherty made addresses.

A libel suit for $10,000, brought by Stephen Grant against the Portland, Maine, *Press*, has been decided in favor of the defendant. The *Press* asserted that Grant was the biggest liar in the State.

The schoner G. W. Adams, loaded with 121,000 bushels of oats and towing two vessels with 210,000 bushels of grain, left Chicago Saturday morning. This cargo and tow are the largest that ever left that port.

The Concord, New Hampshire, *Monitor*, the Republican organ of the State, calls for the impeachment of Governor Weston. The article creates considerable sensation, as it may foreshadow the course of the party.

The second attempt of Captain Paul Boyton to cross the English channel with his life-preserver has been entirely successful. He accomplished the feat in twenty-three hours and forty-eight minutes. The distance where he crossed is between twenty and thirty miles.

Mrs. Rohm, the "fat woman" of Barnum's show, died at her residence in East Baltimore on Friday. Her weight was 583 pounds; height, six feet four inches, with a span around the waist of seventy-eight inches. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, and her maiden name was Hannah Jane Duck.

A dispatch from New Orleans says Captain Eads, Colonel Andrews and their party have been making soundings in and around South Pass, and are highly gratified with the result of their investigations. Captain Eads states that he will commence operations at a much earlier date than at first anticipated.

The town of Wallace, Kansas, is partly situated on a Government reservation, and an order has been issued by the military commander of the department, notifying nearly all the residents of the place that they are squatters and must leave by the 15th of June. The postoffice, all the business houses and the railroad depot will have to be moved under this order.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Chocolate Front.

THE THIRD TERM.

Our State Convention Attracts the President's Attention.

ENIGMATICAL LETTER TO GENERAL HARRY WHITE.

He Would Not, But He Could—He Might Not, Yet He May.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—President Grant has written the following letter to Gen. Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1875.

Dear Sir—A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of "Cæsarism" and "The Third Term," calling justly for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit the enemy to force upon them and their party an issue upon which not add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a convention to make nominations for the State of Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, having considered this question, I deem it not improper that I should now speak.

In the first place, I never sought the office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position, one created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Republic. The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress should see fit to confirm my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which I so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the enjoyment of domestic quiet, relieved from the cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the party could not afford to have the sacrifice.

Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by an unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories, selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making their nomination. I cannot say that I was not pleased at this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following. But it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except the honor of it, had been made in accepting the first term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the conscientious and faithful performance of my duties to the best of my understanding (though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism), that the retirement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and enjoyed.

Now for the "third term." I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution—a shape in which all political parties can participate—fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolutions, further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, etc. It may happen in the future that the people of the country that to change an Executive because he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The ideal is: any man could elect himself President, or even renominate himself as preposterous. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an election, or even nomination.

To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise. I congratulate the Convention over which you presided, for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field and which I hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. HARRY WHITE, President Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

THE "REPUBLICAN" EXPLAINS HI MATTER.

The *National Republican* will to-morrow print an authoritative explanation of the President's letter, from which the following extracts are taken: "The proper time has arrived; an acknowledged authority has spoken regarding the third term question, and President Grant has written the most important letter of his public career, declaring that he is not a candidate for renomination. It will be read with more interest and deeper concern by the American people than any political document ever written. The firm and dignified explanation of his silence regarding this matter will not surprise those who understand the character of a man who has habituated himself, and whose experience had taught him, to rely upon his own methods, and whose greatest successes have been won as the result of quiet independence of thought and discreet self-dependence. Otherwise the letter is uniquely characteristic and remarkable for the absence of clap-trap and the ordinary rhetorical subterfuges of politicians. Even the argument that the people alone are all-powerful in the selection of their officials and that no constitutional prohibition exists to prevent them from electing a President for a third term, is concisely put in such array as to show that it has no personal application, but is used as an answer to the slanders of his enemies. To his mind it appears that no man can control his own political future, except to destroy it, and no one man, however powerful, can dictate his own personal advancement either to his party or to the country at large, but that, however, what every loyal man has often felt, that emergencies might arise which would render it imperatively necessary that a President should be re-elected for a third term. While contemplating the conditions of affairs which would have existed if President Lincoln had lived and the war had lasted until the end of his second term, no one will deny the soundness of this declaration. But he adds, very pointedly, that such emergencies are not now probable. In this he simply defends the rights of the people, by showing their power to thwart the schemes of ambitious men and their authority to select their own rulers in accordance with constitutional limits. There may be those who will maliciously construe this defense to mean something more than a plain interpretation of the words used will indicate, but he can afford, under the circumstances, to suffer further misrepresentation. In fact he expects it as the natural result of the disappointment which the latter will give to one class of his enemies and the exaltation of another class, who will boast that he has been forced by them to speak against the inclination of his own heart."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Governor Hays delivered the Decoration Day address at Toledo.

Secretary Bristow and Ex-Attorney General Speed were the Decoration Day orators at Louisville.

The Prince of Wales, Marquis of Tweeddale and General John Fitzgerald are gazetted as Field Marshals.

Colonel James McCoy, of General Sherman's staff, died of consumption Saturday morning, at the St. James Hotel, New York.

The orators at the decoration ceremonies in Spring Grove Cemetery, at Cincinnati, were General S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, Colonel W. Moore, also of Illinois, and Sam V. Reed, the latter an ex-Confederate officer.

Admiral Don J. Polo de Barnabe, late Spanish Minister at Washington, has been appointed to the command of the Spanish squadron of the Northern Coast, in place of Admiral Barcaztegui, killed by a shot from a Carlist battery at Mont Rico.

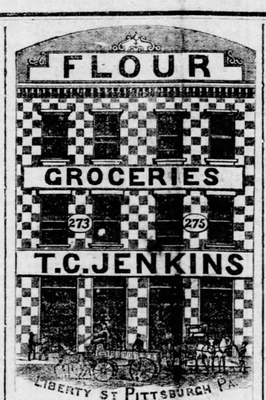
H. Hale Sypher, ex-Member of Congress, and A. J. Sypher, planters, of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, have gone into bank ruptcy. Their partnership liabilities are over $140,000, and their assets less than $25,000. J. Hale Sypher's personal liabilities are $16,000. His personal assets amount to $732.

The Coming Flour.

Erin's Pride. Irish Flour. Nothing in the country can compete with it. Sample barrels furnished at White River prices, at the Checkered Front. T. C. JENKINS.

Prices Reduced.

The famous rising flour is now offered at lower prices.



THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River Flour

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

BEWARE

Of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under other Brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents do it for the Commissions they get for Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit for handling Flour.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or in any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebrated Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers.

Send for Price List with Prices in Full.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRISH SOAP.

REPRESENTATIVE

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Manufacturers

AND DEALERS IN

Artistic and Fine Goods,

For Personal and Household Use.

Art Workers in Silver,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Silk Manufacturers,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
Hartford and New York.

Pure White Lead, Atlantic,
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
Corner Pearl and Beekman streets, New York.

Artistic Jewelers,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Watches,
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Waltham (Mass.), and New York.

Masonic and Military Goods,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.

Silver Plated Ware,
MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY,
550 Broadway, New York.

Workers in Hard Wood Lumber and Veneers,
GEORGE W. REED & CO.,
186 to 200 Lewis street (foot of Sixth street, East River), New York.

Trunks and Traveling Bags,
CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
1 Maiden Lane and 355 Broadway, New York.

The use of a "trade mark" should be a necessity to every manufacturer who has faith in his own wares. The first step towards making the manufacturer independent of the commission merchant should be to make the name of the goods and the trade mark by which they are distinguished widely known to the consumer.

Diamond Merchants,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Art Furniture and Decorations,
HERTER BROTHERS,
577 Broadway, New York.

Town Carriages and Road Wagons,
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.,
Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, New York.

Clothing,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
Broadway and Bond street, New York.

Fine Watches,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Carpets,
W. & J. SLOANE,
619 to 655 Broadway, New York.

Art Bronzes,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Stationery,
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York.

Guns, Rifles and Sporting Outfits
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 Broadway, New York.

Fine Furs,
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway, New York.

Fine Champagne, "Goulet," the Favorite Brand,
J. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
42 Vesey street, New York.

Parties whose wares come within the description covered by the heading on this column, and who desire a small space in this list, are invited to address

JOHN MANNING,

DOMESTIC BUILDING, Broadway and Fourteenth street, New York City.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

NECESSITIES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PARIS, May 29.—General De Cissey, Minister of War, asks for a credit of 51,000,000 francs to continue work on the fortifications of the country and for the supply of war materials.

England.

STARTING OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 30.—The ships Alert and Discovery, of the Arctic Expedition, sailed yesterday afternoon from Portsmouth. Thousands of people witnessed their departure. There was great cheering and much enthusiasm manifested. The Queen sent a telegraphic dispatch, wishing success to the expedition.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 29.—Steamship Colombo, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 29, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 93⅝@94. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's 104; new 5's, 102. Railroads—New York Central, 95; Erie, 18¾@19⅝; preferred, 25. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 8d.

PARIS, May 29.—Rentes 64 francs 30 centimes. Bourse quiet, May 28.—Cotton dull; middling upland 77c; Orleans 78⅞@79. Sales of 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs 1c@2c higher and quiet. Paris—Flour 45f. 50c. Wheat 25f. 50c. Spirits of petroleum 69f. Rosin 30f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7⅞@8d. Sales of 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 2,000 American. Wheat—No. 2 Red spring 8s 10d@9s 1d. Corn 31s 6d. Pork 62s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese 62s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d.

FIRE RECORD.

Springfield, Massachusetts—$250,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 30.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Springfield, broke out about half-past two this afternoon, and destroyed nearly forty buildings, including a number of business blocks, and causing a total loss of at least $250,000. A high wind prevailed all the afternoon, and at one time the whole business section of the city was seriously threatened, but by about five o'clock the fire department, with assistance from Chicopee, Holyoke, Westfield and Hartford, succeeded in getting the flames under control.

The fire originated at H. M. Corbey's planning mill, on Taylor street. The row of blocks on the south side of Taylor street, four or five in number, from the rear of Wright's block, on Main street, to O. B. Douglass' shop, on the corner of Dwight street, were thickly tenanted with various manufacturing interests, and for their saving while there was hope, the firemen strove manfully, but in vain. Meantime the conflagration had spread through to Worthington street, and was driving families out of the old wooden tenements, and had taken fierce hold of great piles of wood and lumber in Abbey's lumber yard. Every building in the square between Taylor and Worthington streets and Dwight street and the rear of the great Main street blocks, was now on fire, except O. B. Douglass' works, from which the wind swept the flames, and the dry roofs of Stearns Park were catching. At the same time the flames attacked Hurlbut's block, on the west side of Main street, at the corner of Bridge, and in which was the great dry goods house of McKnight, Norton & Hawley and other important business concerns.

Among the losses on Worthington street, are H. B. Abby, wood, lumber and coal dealer, $32,500, no insurance; also double house, $10,000; insurance $2,500; and other small buildings, the total will swell his loss to $45,000. James Miller's dwelling, $3,000, William S. Arms, two dwellings, $10,000, insurance $8,000; Chas. Goodhue, two small dwellings. The following are the losses on Bond Place: T. M. Zinsser and Ivison, dwelling house, $5,000, and furniture $3,000; insurance on the house $4,000, on furniture $2,500. Benjamin Weaver's house and furniture, $3,000; insurance $2,500. House owned by Gordon Bell, $8,000; insurance $4,000.

Cincinnati—$75,000.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—A fire at two A. M., destroyed the three-story brick sash and door factory of the Greenlees & Rankin Co., corner of Baymiller and Poplar streets, and damaged, more or less, about a dozen dwellings adjacent. The total loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance $25,000, chiefly in home companies.

Great Bend, Pa.—$100,000.

GREAT BEND, PA., May 29.—The business part of this town was burned last night. The Masonic Hall, postoffice, a wagon shop, two dwellings, two banks and ten stores, were destroyed. Loss about $100,000; insurance about $60,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Make Money

By buying the famous Rising Sun flour at the reduction for this week.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $7,000 which can be largely increased by an active business partner. Full particulars given by addressing Lock Box 359, Pittsburgh Posto

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

THE Williamsport *Gazette* throws up its hat with the hurrah, "We 'Rawle right, now."

VESSELS arriving at New York on Thursday last report that they passed large quantities of icebergs and fields of ice in their way across the ocean, in latitudes ranging from 40° to 46°.

THE Akron (O.) *Beacon* prefers to make bullets *for* the enemy, to making ammunition *against* him. It is all right, we suppose, upon the principle that there is no accounting for tastes.

THE inference is that there is still a good deal of illicit whisky on the market, as the latest quotations of the article are at $1 19. It ought to bring under honesty to the Government, at least $1 25 per gallon.

THE New York Legislature, at its late session, passed a law for the suppression of blackguardism. Rigidly and comprehensively enforced, it is likely to prove a severe blow to the opposition press.

WHEN it isn't one thing it is another. They have no grasshoppers in Southern Illinois, but the army worm, an equally destructive pest, is desolating the grain fields. Such is the word sent from Cairo.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* speaks very highly of the Republican platform of this State, and says of its principal planks that "they are the assertion of cardinal principles, the adoption and practice of which will bring back prosperity to every industrial interest."

THE Ohio Republican State Convention will take place next Wednesday, and appearances indicate that, following the lead of our own State, the Convention will throw off all embarrassments on the score of a third term, and enter upon a vigorous and aggressive reform campaign.

THE intelligence from the anthracite regions is that the miners are gradually going to work upon the basis of 1875, as proposed by the operators, several collieries have already resumed work, and others are expected to begin to-day or to morrow. Practically, the strike may be regarded as over.

THE May receipts from internal revenue, up to last Friday, were nearly eleven million dollars. Judging from present indications the total receipts of the current fiscal year will be three or four millions in excess of the estimates of ex-Commissioner DOUGLASS. The receipts from customs will also exceed the estimates.

JAY GOULD has captured the Kansas Pacific road and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road, thus giving him a through line from St. Louis to San Francisco. He will thus possess an entire monopoly of all the routes to the Pacific now open, as he had previously obtained control of the Union Pacific road and the Pacific Mail Steamship Line.

BOSTON has produced three monstrosities within a short time—POMEROY, the boy-murderer, JACKSON, the unlimited thief, and PIPER, the murderous sexton. Her protectiveness in this line is a poor comment on the boastfulness in which she so constantly indulges. Small as she is, comparatively, she will soon be as bad as New York, if she keeps on.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The work of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, yesterday, so far as the resolutions are concerned, was received most withthe approval of the leading politicians of that party here, and men of all parties and no parties alike, say Amen to the one which says "honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it."

SATURDAY was very generally observed throughout the country as a holiday set apart for the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers who died during the rebellion. In Pittsburgh and Allegheny, not withstanding the inauspicious weather, large numbers of people assembled at the various cemeteries and other designated places to pay their annual tribute of reverence and remembrance to our heroic dead.

AN INTERNATIONAL telegraphic convention will be held at St. Petersburg this week, begining to-morrow. Twenty-four nations will be represented. The constantly increasing telegraphic service of the world makes it necessary that some system of a general character should be agreed upon. Most of the important business of the world now runs along the wires, under the sea as well as on the land.

THE Episcopalians of Iowa seem hard to suit in the matter of a Bishop. It took six teen ballots to elect Rev. Dr. J. H. ECCLESTON, rector of the Church of the Saviour, in Philadelphia, on whom the ches finally fell last Friday. Even then, we are quite bitter, and it now looks as if the defeated party in the convention, who charge irregularity, would oppose the confirmation of Dr. ECCLESTON. He is an able man and is understood to be a Low Churchman.

THE explosion which demolished a soda water establishment in Boston is now believed to have resulted from a leakage of gas from a defective service pipe in the cellar, and not from the bursting of the cylinder used in generating soda water. It does not seem possible that the explosion of the latter could have any such effect. It could be the cause, every person calling for a drink of soda water would imbibe it with the consciousness of standing over a volcano.

ALL the crop accounts from the South are decidedly encouraging, and the present outlook is very favorable for abundant yields of all the great staples in that section. Considerably more grain has been sown than in past years, and it is doing well. The superior condition of labor this year is also noticed in nearly all the reports from the South. In some localities it is declared to be fifty per cent. more efficient than last year, spite of the fact that wages rule considerably lower. The year promises to be one of great prosperity to the South, even if prices rule somewhat lower than heretofore.

THE Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway, a road 292 miles long, with branches 52 miles in length, required in its construction an issue of $6,000,000 in stock, and $9,000,000 in bonds, on which there is now due the sum of $2,000,000 for interest, making its total cost $17,000,000. It has been in court some time, and a Master in Chancery reports that the road and its equipments are worth just one million dollars. The stockholders lose all, and the bondholders will get nine cents on the dollar. Judging from the recklessness with which it has been managed, the bondholders may be thankful that they get anything.

A HEAVY rain in Kansas and Missouri on the 26th inst. washed away millions of young grasshoppers. The smaller streams carried large quantities to the larger ones, and the Missouri river, at Kansas City, was black with them. A dispatch from that place says "untold millions of these insects have been destroyed by the flood; they were washed into the gutters and sewers in this city, and the streams in this vicinity have been choked with them to-day. The Missouri river, opposite the city, has been black with them, and there is hardly any estimating the number that has floated past. The levee has been visited by hundreds of people to view the gratifying sight."

WITH reference to the alleged programme of ceremonies at the opening of the Centennial celebration, stated to have been adopted at the late annual meeting of the Centennial Commission, and concerning which a good many sharp things have been said by the press, the Hartford *Courier*, edited by the Chairman of the Commission, declares that it is all a mistake. No programme whatever was adopted. The committee on opening ceremonies made a confessedly imperfect report merely for suggestions, and it was promptly recommitted for revision. The *Courier* says: "In the appointment of committees for the ensuing year the committee on opening ceremonies and exercises was almost entirely reconstructed, as we observe by consulting the list, and we are credibly informed that the selection of orators, poets, and readers, and the whole order of exercises, both for the opening of the Exhibition May 19 and the Fourth of July week, will receive most careful and thorough consideration at as early a day as possible."

NOW AND THEN.

In 1872 there were six Republican papers in this State which refused to support HARTRANFT, and fought him bitterly to the end of the contest. These were the Philadelphia *Press*, Chester *Republican*, Lancaster *Express*, Crawford *Journal*, Honesdale *Citizen*, and a paper in Lawrence county, since defunct. The editorials of these papers furnished the Democracy with nearly all the ammunition they had in that campaign.

We do not revive a recollection of this fact for the purpose of flinging an unpleasant reminiscence at those journals, but simply to contrast the opening of *that* campaign with *this*. Every one of the journals we have named, excepting the dead Lawrence county concern, are to-day gratified with his renomination, and have entered cordially into his support. We could cite no fact that would more conclusively prove the purity, honesty and integrity of Governor HARTRANFT's administration. Each of these papers was honest in its opposition three years ago, and each has not only been convinced, by subsequent events, that it was then mistaken in its judgment, but is candid enough, now, to acknowledge it. The course of the Governor, since his election, has satisfied all of them that he richly deserves a re-election.

We have already given what the Philadelphia *Press* has to say upon the subject, and we may add that it has, for a year past, been a very thorough and excellent Republican paper.

The Lancaster *Express* is less enthusiastic in the premises, but wheels into line, nevertheless. It devotes a column to explaining why it opposed HARTRANFT in 1872, but admits that "on the whole, his administration has been so satisfactory that any effort to make an exception to the two term rule in his case would have seemed unreasonable and factious," and accepts the ticket, as nominated, as better than anything the Democracy is likely to put forward. The Chester *Republican*, which is a very able and influential paper, is very emphatic in its approval. It says:

The Republican State Convention at Lancaster did its work speedily and well. The proceedings, as reported, show that there was, to an unusual degree, an absence of that personal solicitation, political wire-pulling, and bargain and sale, that are so frequently conspicuous features in such assemblages. This fact alone will commend the action of the Convention to the better classes of the community, who have become lukewarm in the support of nominations obtained by such means.

Gen. Hartranft, who was renominated by acclamation, has filled the position of Governor with ability, integrity, and an eye single to the best interests of the State, and by his unpartisan administration of public affairs, has made warm friends of those who, when first nominated, were among his bitterest opponents.

Henry Rawle, of Erie, nominated on the second ballot for State Treasurer, is but little known in political circles, but his large business experience and unimpeachable private character will bring strength to the ticket, since in his selection fitness for the position, and not political mendicancy and manœuvring, were instrumental in bringing his name before the people.

The platform adopted must commend itself to the hearty support of the Republican party throughout the State.

This is hearty, vigorous and decided.

The Crawford *Journal* also takes its place in the ranks with alacrity and decision. It says:

The Republican State Convention performed its work well. It placed in nomination by a unanimous vote, Governor Hartranft for the Governorship, and Renry Rawle, Esq., of Erie, for the Treasurership. These nominations were eminently fit to be made, and the propriety of nominating Hartranft and Rawle has, as our readers know, been warmly urged by the *Journal*. The record of Governor Hartranft is too well known to need comment at this time, and while Mr. Rawle has never engaged prominently in politics, there is every reason to suppose, from his excellent reputation as a citizen and a business man, that the finances of the State will be administered by an honest and competent gentleman. The proceedings of the Convention were very harmonious, and cannot fail to be satisfactory to the party.

The Honesdale *Citizen* we have not yet seen, but we understand it has indorsed the nominations and platform cordially, and thus all of those who held aloof from us in 1872 are once more in earnest accord with their old political associates.

There was one other paper, the Scranton *Republican*, which fought HARTRANFT in the early part of the 1872 fight, but afterwards came in to his support. It was, however, so extensively quoted against us, then, by the "Liberal" organs, that we append, also, what it has now to say:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have nothing to complain of as regards their candidates, and can congratulate themselves upon the fact that they are not this year called upon to vote for any nominees merely for the sake of party attachment. Both canddates command an enthusiastic support on their own merits. The resolutions comprising the platform are few and not cumbersome, the most striking one being that of opposition to the third term idea. It will disappoint less gratify all the Democratic press that the Convention adopted this resolution with such apparent unanimity. They were anxious above all things that the Convention should pass the quest on over in silence and thus give them the opportunity of making the third term humbug an issue in the coming campaign. The sagacious politicians has disarmed the enemy in this respect, and deprived them of what they hoped would serve as an effective weapon.

THE terrible loss of life by the burning of a church at Holyoke, Massachusetts, recalls attention to the lack, in nearly all the buildings in this country used for public assemblages, of sufficient means of exit. Scarcely one of them is provided with doorways and stairways capable of permitting the rapid dispersion of a congregation, while most of them have doorways with the doors opening inward, so that, if shut when a panic occurs, the sudden pressure against them of the people from within keeps them from being opened. One of the two street doorways of this Holyoke church is reported to have been closed, during the fire, thus restricting exit to but one, and probably much of the loss of life in this instant is due to the lamentably defective means of egress from the building.

It is high time that some action should be taken to prevent such catastrophes as this. There is as much need for protecting the lives of those who assemble in halls, theaters, churches or other public places as there are boards of health; and we cannot see why provision should be made against pestilence and disease, and nothing be done to save life from destruction by fires in public buildings. We can point to dozens of public places in this State where a sudden fire would be more disastrous than this late one at Holyoke; and yet the Legislature will never, probably, undertake the task of effecting greater security for the public from the owners of these places, until some terrific casualty renders the whole Commonwealth sick at heart. An ounce of prevention, in such a case, would be worth a ton of cure.

THE Chicago *Tribune* regards the third term resolution of our State Convention so well-expressed that it republishes it and adds:

We believe that this expresses the sentiment of ninety-nine out of every one hundred citizens who vote the Republican ticket. It is in no sense directed against General Grant, who was heartily indorsed by the same convention which adopted it. General Grant's public services, and his consecutive administration of the Government during two terms, divest this resolution of every suspicion that it was aimed at him, and he has done nothing personally to call for it at this time. But it is a resolution which might be repeated at every State and national convention that is held with just as much propriety as any other of the general propositions usually contained in a party platform. It has become, by tradition and by popular sentiment, one of the cardinal political principles of this country. Its utterance now is especially timely, as it is calculated to quiet the apprehensions of any nervous people who may have become unduly excited over the matter. The Ohio Convention cannot do better, for the same reason, than to incorporate this resolution in its own platform, as it probably will do; and after that we fancy that a third term will be heard of no more except as State conventions may think proper in the future to repeat the sentiment.

It may not be generally known the charcoal blast furnaces in this and Carbon counties, where a few remain, as a rule only stay in blast during seven or eight months in a year, being generally run by farmers who during the summer months devote themselves to their lands. The blast for these charcoal furnaces is usually produced by water power, the furnaces being located near a stream, and only prepared ore is placed on the stack; for which reason there is not a large quantity of cinder compared with what an anthracite furnace produces, and the quality of the cinder is very different, being glassy and turned various ways reflects from the smooth parts of its surface very many beautiful colors. One man can dispose of all the cinder that comes from a charcoal furnace by wheeling it away in a barrow, and in this process of manufacturing the furnace is tapped every few hours. As a matter of information already familiar to many of our readers, the above will doubtless be new to a portion, as it was to the writer, and interesting.—*Allentown, Pa., Chronicle.*

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention had a noble work to do and did it well. Its nominations are excellent, and its declarations of principles just and right. The battle is already half won. Fall in line and make it complete!—*Blair County Radical.*

The Pennsylvania Republicans, through their State Convention, have set an example which we in Ohio would do well to follow next Wednesday. The course of the political managers in that State has been one of the ablest and wisest that the history of the party has shown.—*Steubenville Herald.*

The renomination of Governor Hartranft was expected by every one, and will give universal satisfaction to Republicans throughout the State. The nomination of Mr. Rawle as State Treasurer will be immensely popular in this section of the State, and by the State at large his nomination is possibly the most popular that could have been made.—*Sharon Herald.*

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have only to go into the battle with a will and their victory is assured. It is not reasonable to suppose that they will attain the splendid majority which they gave to Grant in 1872. But unless all present signs fail, Governor Hartranft will be re-elected by a majority not far short of the figures he rounded two years ago.—*Toledo Blade.*

The work of the Republican State Convention, held yesterday at Lancaster, was so well done, commended itself so much to the Republicans, and indeed to the unentrammelled voters of the State, so fully reflects the wishes of the people of this Commonwealth, that it would be a work of supererogation for us to indulge in laudatory words. Its work speaks for itself and will reap its own merited reward.—*Easton Free Press.*

The enthusastic indorsement of Governor Hartranft, in a renomination without opstiqn, and with a dissenting voice, is a fitting compliment to his character and administration.

Henry Rawle, the nominee for State Treasurer, is well known to the people of Mercer county. He is a man of the highest character, able and honest; one who enjoys the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, and who will command the respect and support of the people, if they once get to see and know him.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

The work of the Republican State Convention is completed, and we have a ticket and a platform with which the Republicans can fight a successful campaign. We have no occasion to review the record of our candidate for Governor, Igorance, indeed, must be the Pennsylvanian who does not know h'm for a gallant soldier who won distinction and promotion through his own undaunting bravery, and as the less statesman who has advanced step by step in civil life against the prejudices created by the slanders of his enemies, until to-day he is spoken of as a favorite, in both parties, as the best Governor Pennsylvania ever had.—*Allentown Chronicle.*

Governor John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously renominated by the Republican Convention at Lancaster yesterday. The men of the Keystone State could open the Centennial campaign in no better way than by placing before the people an official whose record is that of eminent ability and integrity. His renomination is a just acknowledgment of his worth. He has administered the affairs of the State in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with firmness, purity and fidelity, and will be triumphantly re-elected. The platform is a sound one, and the march to victory is assured.—*Washington City Chronicle.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Forest fires are raging in Michigan.

Down South the people are feasting on blackberries.

The Granger movement is represented as being on the decline.

Wednesday is the fateful day for Sheridan. But he is "not afraid."

Postmaster General Jewell is playing havoc with dishonest mail contractors.

In Europe the long projected measurement of an arc of the meridian has begun.

Colored cadet Smith turns up as a Brigadier and Inspector in the South Carolina militia.

They talk of turning Jay Cooke's palatial residence near Philadelphia into a female college.

Preliminary investigations are being made as to the feasibility of creating an inland sea in Africa.

The returns of dry goods imports at New York for May show a larger movement than was anticipated.

All the whisky detained by the Government authorities in Philadelphia has been found "all right," and released.

Would it be so very strange if one of the results of General Sherman's book should be his retirement from the army?

The Sioux council with the Black Hills Indians will take place this week. It is thought that trouble may en-Sioux.

The biggest lumber raft ever seen on the Mississippi river was towed down the other day. It comprised over a million feet.

The Indians in the Southwest are again reported to be on the war-path. Settlers in Kansas are fleeing from their homes.

The packers of canned goods will hold a national convention in Philadelphia on the 5th of June. Object, uniformity of standard.

A million dollars' worth of coral was fished up out of the depths of the Mediterranean by the corelated coral-gatherers of Naples last year.

To-morrow the changes in the *personnel* of the Department of Justice, under the recent order reorganizing that Department, will be announced.

The farm owned by George Grant, founder of the Victoria colony, Kansas, is the largest in the world, embracing an entire county and containing 576,000 acres.

English papers strongly recommend the general adoption of the system of the lifeRafts in use upon the steamers of the American Steamship Line of Philadelphia.

So many whoppers have been told about the grasshopperations in Kansas that a tremendous lion in the Paris Zoological Gardens goes into fits over the sight of one.

The present wave of emigration toward California is one of the most singular in the history of the movement of population, Because there is no apparent reason for it.

Oshkosh has had another fire. It was only a $12,000 affair, but at one time it seriously threated the destruction of that portion of the city left standing after the recent great blaze.

The *Courier-Journal* intimates that "a woman of culture skins over scandal like a bird, never touching it with the tip of a wing." Are there no cultured women in Brooklyn, then?

A correspondent wants to know the meaning of the terms "puts" and "calls." It is a broker's scheme by which innocents are induced to put their money where they can never call it back again.

The Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota has directed prayer to be made in all churches of his diocese, morning and evening, until harvest, for deliverance from the grasshopper plague.

A Western paper thinks that the fanatics who talk about Godless schools will soon talk about Godless newspapers, and Godless public libraries, and Godless street cars, and Godless peanut stands.

The shad fisheries on the Hudson this year are an unprecedented success. At one point, the other day, the fishermen took 6,000 in twelve hours, where a few years ago 600 was considered a large haul.

An overture by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, inviting the various branches of the Reform Church to unite in holding an Ecumenical Council, has been declined by the General Synod of the latter Church.

The other day a citizen of Lafayette, Ind., opened one of the hollow wooden pillars supporting his porch, and found within more than four hundred dead birds. They had made an entrance through a small hole at the top of the pillar, and were unable to escape.

A new line of steamers to run between Baltimore and Rio de Janeiro has been established, one vessel to leave each port monthly. It is expected that by this means the coffee trade of Baltimore will be largely increased, as well as its shipments of flour.

It appears that the appropriation for the pay of the army for the current fiscal year was inadequate, and that officers and soldiers will receive only fifteen days' pay at the end of June, instead of for a full month. The deficiency will have to be made up by the next Congress.

Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, died in Massachusetts a year or two ago, and left some hundreds of thousands of dollars to found a university at Northampton, which should be the "entire equivalent of the male college and university," but into whose sacred precincts no male should enter. It is now completed. The peculiarity of the institution will be its complete Amazonian character. Vassar College is a female concern, but it was founded by men, is presided over by men, sustained by men, and its pupils are taught by men. In Smith College the baneful masculine influence will be excluded altogether.

IN Paris they make two eggs out of one by cutting the shell with a a glazier's diamond, and then slicing the egg quickly with an oiled knife. The two halves are deftly dropped into boiling butter on the plate, which "dries" them, making them look like two, and for which the customer —who has not seen the performance—pays without suspicion. Who couldn't pay the Germans their indemnity and get back to specie payments in three years with such gains?

REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Its Vindication by Late Events.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The revival of the foreign import trade of the Republic has been so marked and important in the last ten months, and its effect upon the revenues so gratifying as to completely contradict all the prognostications of an untoward condition of things indulged in as well by Democrats for partisan purposes as by others who have had financial crotchets to serve. Nothing has been more noisily kept before the public than the assertion by the free traders that the decline in the general import trade and consequently of the national revenues was a natural and unavoidable result of the protective policy; and it was considered extraordinary that any one in favor of that policy should contest the inference. We have always said that although the rapid advances of American industry in many leading lines might reduce the great dependence of the country upon foreign products, yet that the variety of imports must always be so large that the falling off in some articles would be more than made up by the increase in others produced by the ability of the country to buy more in a state of prosperity caused by the advance of her own industry.

And this is precisely the case now. For in this recovery of the import trade it is not the articles that declined in consequence of the extraordinary progress of the leading lines of domestic industry that are now recuperating, but other articles. Foreign capital is thus ever ready to shift from one production to another. It is always inventing new fashions of dry goods, new styles of other products, and creating the tastes and the wants it lives upon. It is a necessity of English, German and French capital that it must find employment, to a great extent, away from home, since it can earn no adequate return there; and, as America offers the best field for it in all the world, it will continue to come here, and the more we seek to make the nation independent and self-sustaining the more will these foreign nations be compelled to exert their ingenuity in the export trade to the United States, in order to maintain their system of exchange, and make goods serve instead of cash in their investments here.

Under these circumstances a depression in the foreign import trade can never be more than temporary, resulting from the stagnation of business at home, hard times, the idleness of large numbers of the working classes, who are the great consumers, or financial troubles. An advanced civilization like ours generates wants that are infinite, and we do not see how we can ever likely to change this unless we can succeed in emancipating ourselves entirely from the control of European tastes and fashions. When this control is so complete that even rich and influential people descend to be smugglers in order to bring in full supplies of dresses from London and Paris ready made, it seems to us no measure is adequate that the national revenues can be permanently injured by protection.

Under Johnson's administration the revenue service was neglected and fell into decay. Secretary McCulloch was so immersed in currency, debt and finance, that he exerted very little control over the actual business of his department, which was the rigid enforcement of the revenue laws. As long as the taxation was sweeping and universal the revenues were ample, and Mr. McCulloch sailed along with high reputation as a financier. But when Congress relieved the people by reducing the taxes, the neglect of the revenue service became apparent in the rapid decline of revenues and the increase of debt. That this was really the case was proved by Grant's administration, which at once arrested the increase of debt and commenced again its reduction, simply by stopping the leaks in the revenue service, a policy that has been faithfully adhered to ever since.

When the panic and revulsion of 1873 set in there was of course a temporary and very heavy decline in the revenues, which was at once eagerly attributed to the governing policy and has been so ever since without a shadow of justification. But Congress adhered firmly to its policy; protection was not abandoned; the tea and coffee duties were not restored, and the revenues have recovered. The import trade is increasing and the debt continues to diminish. The prophets of evil are all disappointed. Free traders see foreign commerce reviving under a protective tariff; and currency theorists see business gradually reviving with out the aid of any new inflation. Every financial act of Congress pronounced as unpracticable or useless has proved entirely successful. The bank redemption machinery has proved universally satisfactory; the specie funding act is in process of enforcement without any resulting inflation; the funding act goes on regularly, and when we look back upon the abuse with which the authors of these acts were visited, the conclusion is inevitable that this was in pursuance of a systematic partisan policy to humiliate and destroy Republican rule at any cost, without the faintest reference to political, economic or financial principles, or regard for public interests.

It is worthy of especial note that the whole burden of the government has fallen upon North and West, the South not yielding enough revenue to pay the ordinary expenses of the departments in that section, it was the aim of the Republican reconstruction policy to change this, and by reorganizing the social condition of the South to make it more prosperous and consequently more productive of revenue. But all these measures have been baffled by the dominant classes at the South, aided by the perverse and malign influence of the Democratic party. Northern taxpayers, therefore, must look to the Southern reactionaries and the Northern Democrats as responsible for the burdens still laid upon them to bear the entire weight of the public finances. No currency inflation could alter this condition, for when the inflation was the greatest of all the South was benefitted by it. Hence there can be nothing more absurd or unfounded than to charge the Republican party with the responsibility for the present condition of Southern interests. From all appearances nothing can be done for that section, and we must therefore leave it to itself and seek to benefit ourselves by building up the interests of the new West, where everything that we do tells with tenfold force in practical results. It is useless to found any hopes upon the South.

POLITICAL.

State.

Mayor Martin Powell, of Williamsport, is suggested as a Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. Next?

A Republican candidate for County Treasurer in Northumberland county promises to be a competent clerk and administer the duties of the office for half pay—$1,500.

About the worst thing the Harrisburg *Patriot* can say against Mr. Rawle, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, is that he was formerly a Democrat—some fifteen years ago. The war purified him of his Democracy, and it does so show a bit now. —*Scranton Republican.*

The Democratic newspapers call Colonel Rawle a "ring" candidate, and are not at all pleased with his nomination. And if they were pleased with it, it is not likely that the Republicans would be. The same papers will be less satisfied with his election next fall.—*Reading Times.*

The great war Governor of Pennsylvania, Curtin, has been mentioned by some who do not understand the spirit of the times as a suitable candidate for Governor. He would not do for the standard bearer of the grand old Democratic party. He would lead to the sloughs of defeat and disaster. Let the Erie Convention give us a reliable, honest Democrats for standard bearers and all will be well.—*Johnstown Democrat (Dem.)*

The Lancaster correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Cameronism in this State "means nothing worse than *sensible politics.*" That is so. Three years ago it meant Hartranft, and he carried the State by over 35,000 majority, with the Philadelphia *Press*, New York *Tribune*, McClure, Curtin, and the Greeley Democrats and Liberals against him. This year it means Hartranft again, who will carry the State by a majority of not less than 40,000.

It is a source of gratification to know that the troubles in the Republican party in Huntingdon county are in process of amicable adjustment. The action of the State Convention, yesterday, in admitting both sets of delegates, and the subsequent acceptance by both sides of the report of the Convention, and the mutual agreement upon one member of the State Committee, is an earnest of the harmony which, we are assured, will speedily prevail in that county.—*Blair County Radical.*

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, in speaking of the nomination of Mr. Rawle for State Treasurer, says: From all that we can learn of Henry Rawle we have reason to believe that he would make an honest and capable Treasurer. He is an experienced business man, of large fortune and of unsullied reputation. It is safe to say that he would never have been nominated by the class of men who rule the Republican party, if they had not believed that it was a paramount necessity to strengthen their ticket by putting on it a candidate for Treasurer whose integrity of character would be likely to buoy it up.

General.

Mark Twain is seriously proposed as a candidate for Mayor of Hartford.

Governor Tilden's idea of governing New York by commissions takes vigorous root, for it appears that an expenditure of over a million and a half has already been charged upon the State by the new powers called into exercise by the Governor.

Speaker McGuire, of the New York Assembly, being invited by General Husted to head the procession of members to take leave of the Governor, emphatically declined, saying: "No, sir, I don't go to say good-bye to him—not by a —— sight."

During the recent speech of Jefferson Davis at the Houston (Texas) fair grounds, when he so strongly urged loyalty to the flag, a large oak tree in front of the stand was filled with colored citizens who joined lustily in each round of applause.

The statement comes very well authenticated that General Butler will not take a hand in the fall election. He has no desire to run for Governor, and his personal friends are left free to support any candidate they see fit. It is General Butler's intention to pass his winters in Washington.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it not impossible that the better elements of the Greeley movement may be so organized that in May next the things can be done that were left undone three years and three weeks ago. Hardly; lightning never flizzles twice in the same place.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, is not exactly garrulous on the question of Presidential candidates. A correspondent of the Raleigh *Sentinel* made several attempts to draw him out on the subject the other day, but the discreet Governor rewarded him each time with only the blandest sort of a smile.

Washington dispatches say it is intimated in White House circles that an Ohio gentleman, who is a personal friend of the President, has letters of authority to make statements defining his position on the third term question, and giving reasons which led him to remain silent under so much criticism.

With regard to the course to be pursued by the New Hampshire Republicans in their present political exigency, the Concord correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "It is generally understood that when the Legislature meets the Republicans shall quietly ignore the action already taken and elect two Senators, just as if vacancies had been declared; that these men shall present themselves for admission to the Senate that the opinion of the court shall be asked by the House as to whether or not they have rights to seats; and that, backed by the opinion of the court, the Senators-elect shall displace, if they can, Messrs. Priest and Proctor, who hold the certificates from the Governor and Council. This is as far as I can go with the programme. Of course the Democrats will not give a straw for any opinion of the court, and it is by no means likely that they will give up their control of the Senate. If the Republicans want the Senate, they must take it. They mean to take it, in one way or another."

PERSONAL.

"Mr Variegated Narrative" is the latest name for the distinguished Sioux chieftain, Spotted Tail.

Mrs. Lander, the veteran tragedienne, was the other day introduced and commended to the Terre Haute public by the *Journal* as "a rising young actress."

All the women engaged in perpetrating the recent shameful outrage on a poor fallen young girl at Wilton, Iowa, without a single exception, have been sick and under the doctor's care. Hysteria, nightmare, and a half-dozen other pleasant affliction, not mentioned as their rallroads. Women of them are half crazed, and all are doubtless convinced by this time that they made a bad botch of it. No more tar and feathers in theirs, it is likely.

The New York *Sun* tells this story of General Sherman: "One night, while sitting before his camp-fire, so the story goes, he remarked to an officer with whom he was conversing: 'I am a much brighter man than Grant; I can see things quicker than he can, and know more about books than he does, but I'll tell you where he beats me, and where he beats the world; he don't care a cent for what he can't see the enemy doing, but it scares me badly.'"

The last Legislature of Nevada voted an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars to put an iron fence around the "plaza" at Carson, the capital city. The authorities advertised for bids from contractors, and when these were opened the lowest offer was found to be that of the lady principal of the leading school in town. She had written to this State and having learned the cost of manufacture and transportation, knew what she was about. The authorities gave her the contract, much to the annoyance of her male competitors.

An interesting event transpired last Friday at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where fifty Winnebago Indians, having complied with the law in abandoning their tribal relations and adopting the customs of civilization, made their appearance at the Land Office and proceeded to enter forty acres of land each under the Homestead act. The land is located near the Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and the Indians will at once occupy their new possessions where they will erect farm houses, establish schools, and generally cast off the generic habits of their race.

It is claimed that there is more actual work in railroad building now in progress in Indiana than in any other State.

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health when they become necessary in consequence of unhealthy localities. Among these causes are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against this it is necessary and of the highest importance that the bodily functions should be kept up. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to invigorate the bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, and more particularly those of seafaring and inland waters of all kinds, has proved that a wineglassful of this genial tonic taken daily at regular intervals imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease affording a most reliable safeguard against the malarial agent. The nervous, the weak and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

☞ E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in curing any weakness attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; palpitation of the heart; dizziness of the head; trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; wakefulness; dimness of vision; hungry, vacuous sensation of the muscular system; enormous appetite, with loss of flesh; hot hands; sudden flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance; eruptions of the face; pain in the back; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion, or total loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that weakness, E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, it never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health and happiness who, but for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, would be in their graves. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is now so popular all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is only sold in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Do not buy unless the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Worm. Pamphlet free. Call or send for circular. Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sent for circular. Dr. Kunkel has also all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1802.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Deposits made on or before the 1st of each month will draw interest from that date.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN METZ, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, Wm. Phillips, R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW
SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
Is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast or English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lapels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, sext door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, MAY 29.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THEY CAN
NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS
FROM LOWEST TO FINEST QUALITIES.
Grenadines and Hernanias.
Extraordinary Good Bargains
Will be offered in all grades and qualities, Plain, Plaid and Striped, from 8½c per yard upward.
AT 10c AND 12½c.
Desirable New Summer
DRESS GOODS!
AT 18½ CTS. AND 25 CTS.
New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods, much under value.
AT 29 CTS., 31 CTS. AND 37½ CTS.
New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods, usually sold at 44 cts and 50 cts per yard.
Another large lot of those extra fine Silk and Wool Poplins, at 50 cts per yard, usual price 65 cts to 75 cts.
AT 18½ CTS. AND 25 CTS.
Several most remarkable bargains in New Summer Dress Goods.
DRESS SILKS!
Splendid Bargains in all Qualities.
At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, Black Dress Silks, unsurpassed, if equaled, for good value in this country.
At $1 50 to $3 50, Black Dress Silks of the celebrated "Cashmere Hand Loom Brand," all qualities, fully 50 cts. per yard under usual prices.
Best Black Dress Silks, other makes, equally low.
At 75 cts., New Summer Striped Silks.
At 37½, 50 and 62½ cts., Bargains in Silks.
New Plain and Striped Dress Silks, best qualities.
SPLENDID BARGAINS IN
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
FROM 25 CTS TO 75 CTS. PER YARD.
New Fine Dress Goods at very low prices.
Mour

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 29, 1875.

The holiday to-day caused an entire cessation of business in the financial circles of this city, and throughout the State. In other States the day was not universally observed, and the operations of Wall street were not interrupted, as the legal holiday this year in New York is by law fixed for Monday. There will therefore be no business transactions in the financial center of the nation on Monday, and on Tuesday morning, we will not be able to give our readers any report of the money and stock operations of the previous day in New York. Right here, we will call attention to the inconsistent character of the legislation in Pennsylvania on the subject of the observance of Decoration Day when it falls on the Sabbath. Without taking into account that the character of Decoration Day makes its exercises peculiarly appropriate to the Sabbath, the fact with regard to all other legal holidays in this State, that their observance is postponed to Monday, when the day itself falls on Sunday, is a sufficient reason for allowing the same rule to work in this case. We suggest that legislative action should be taken to establish a uniformity of observance in this respect.

—The New York stock market to-day showed signs of recovering from the shocks received during the week. The market appears to have been severely affected by the exposure of the bankrupt character of the Erie Railway. The singular point in the whole matter seems to us to be, that investors should ever have any faith in the responsibility of a railroad so recklessly and corruptly managed, and so overwhelmingly burdened by debts as the Erie. Had the property of the company been sold for the satisfaction of the mortgages years ago, money would have been saved, and the road might now have been a prosperous and paying one. If the public learns from this example, the folly of trying to keep a bankrupt corporation on its legs, only to increase the range of its indebtedness, the lesson will not have been wholly in vain. The principal feature in Wall street yesterday was the weakness in Lake Shore under a widespread feeling that Vanderbilt will have all he can do to take care of New York Central under the effect of the Scott-Garrett railroad war, and that he will not be able to extend his fostering care to the more Western connections of that road. The New York bank statement was favorable, which materially aided the process of recuperation in the stock market. The statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$2,204,300
Specie, increase	848,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,349,300
Deposits, increase	751,200
Circulation, decrease	242,000
Reserve, increase	3,097,900

The marked increase of reserve, legal tenders and specie with the decrease in loans, are the principal features of the report and give a very favorable view of the condition of the banks.

—A dispatch from New York to-day says that a number of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad have published a series of charges against the administrators of the company's affairs, to the effect that the committee charged with the reorganization of the road, in addition to voting themselves cash compensation for their services, retained $280,000 worth of bonds, for which they have never accounted; that some of the directors of the company were interested in the Belleville and Illinois Railroad Company, which the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Company is operating under a lease, and that the terms of the lease were for the benefit of the directors, instead of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Company. Further particulars will be found in our telegraphic financial report.

—The New York *Witness* gives the facts of a case recently decided at Boston which was a rather intricate matter, as the suit was the result of gross irregularities all around. The facts in the case are given by that journal as follows:

"A Mr. Hartwell, cashier of the Sub-Treasury at Boston, lent H. W. Carter, of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., some $182,000 in gold, and when his cash was to be counted he insisted that this should be replaced, at least temporarily. Mellen, Ward & Co. drew checks on the State Bank for the amount, which were accepted by the cashier, though there were no funds to meet them, and the Merchants' Bank cashed them. With the proceeds of these checks, gold certificates were bought and used to make good Hartwell's deficit. It was expected that after Hartwell's money had been counted, he would lend it again to Mellen, Ward & Co., and would make good the bank checks at the State Bank; but Hartwell stopped and confessed his previous guilt. The Government, of course, held the gold certificates which had been returned by Hartwell as being the Treasury's property, and the State Bank sought to obtain them as having been bought with its money. These grave irregularities all around occurred in 1872, and the case has now been decided. The decision is in favor of the bank, on the ground that it was by the fault of the Government's cashier that the money had been lost, and by his subsequent collusion with others, confession that it had been obtained and retained.

A somewhat similar case occurred in Canada recently in which an opposite decision was given. In that case the plea of the bank, similar to that of the State Bank in Boston, did not avail it. It was held that the cashier had been authorized to represent the bank in business transactions; accepting of checks was a power conferred on cashiers, and outsiders had nothing to do with the question whether the acceptance was made with or without funds, or with any rules or limitations with which the bank bound its cashier. The *Witness* says of the Canada decision:

"This appears to be sound doctrine, which, if adopted here, would avoid a great many disputations that declare banks and insurance companies free from liability for the unauthorized officers exceed the powers granted by their charters. How can the public know what these powers are unless every person who deals with a bank, or trust company, or insurance company, employs the services of lawyers to examine their charters? But the officers should know what these powers are, and if they exceed them, the banks or companies they represent should be responsible for the loss, and not the innocent outsider who dealt with them in good faith.

—An incident related by the Chicago *Tribune* may be adduced as an example of the injury inflicted upon the State of Wisconsin by the unjust railway law in force there. The owners of real estate in Wisconsin sorts to seven hundred thousand dollars applied to the agents of a European house for a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, offering the unembarrassed property as mortgage security. The agents replied that they had much money unemployed and the security seemed ample, but that, owing to the recent legislation, they could not make a mortgage loan on lands in Wisconsin at any rate or on any security whatever. That the holders of the Wisconsin railroad bonds had really the same class of security—a mortgage on real estate—and it had been shown the title to the security was hazardless. That the European Lake Shore, for was that it was not a matter of policy or politics, but of compensation for risk, the investment they wished to have no financial dealings in Wisconsin on any security that could not be moved out of the State soon, if necessary. The owners of the land, Wisconsin gentlemen of the best standing and responsibility, went away surprised and disturbed. The laws of business and of morals are inexorable, and a State can injure the credit of its citizens as certainly as they can themselves.

—The export clearances from New York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$ 16,454,378	February	$ 17,779,570
August	24,784,809	March	19,542,167
September	21,670,714	April	18,256,412
October	21,285,552	May 4	4,961,837
November	16,988,295	May 11	3,708,624
December	23,344,135	May 18	4,744,551
January	16,237,393		
Total			$225,233,985
Total to same date in 1874			285,916,180
Decrease in 1875			$ 43,741,216

The exports of gold and silver from New York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$2,580,728	February	$4,940,524
August	2,336,000	March	3,361,161
September	2,222,553	April	1,134,348
October	1,614,753	May 1	3,005,470
November	4,418,000	May 8	1,570,452
December	12,497,641	May 15	2,222,115
January	10,149,325	May 22	1,918,555
Total			$53,123,536
Total same date 1874			53,498,967
Increase in 1875			$ 374,569,413

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Money closed at 2@ 5½ per cent. on call.

STERLING.

Foreign Exchange while dull is firm with actual rates for prime banker's sterling at 485¾@487 and 488¾@490, nominal rates being still 485¾ and 488¾.

GOLD

Opened at 116¾ and closed at 116¾ at which prices all sales of the day were made. Borrowing rates were 1-32 per cent. per diem and 3 and 2½ per cent. per annum; loans also made flat. Clearings $42,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $108,000, and received for customs $446,000. Imports for the week: Dry goods $1,756,405; merchandise $7,820,055.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but strong. State bonds quiet but nominal. Railroad bonds closed dull but steady. The stock market, although not as active as the past few days, showed a degree of activity which would compare very favorable with any Saturda preceding holidays. During early dealings the active stocks were generally weak and lower, the exceptions being from ¼@¾ per cent. lower than yesterday. As the day advanced the market became irregular and afterward became weak, under the lead of Lake Shore, which was the objective point, declining from ½@2½ per cent. Under the influence of a good bank statement, the market during the afternoon became steady, except for Lake Shore, which, under free sales, failed to withstand the attacks of the bears. The market closed active and unsettled. Transactions aggregated 400,000 shares, of which 9,500 were New York Central, 20,000 Erie, 6,000 Rock Island, 30,000 Northwestern common, 5,400 Rock Island, 30,000 Pacific Mail, 75,000 Western Union, and 5,000 Union Pacific.

In accordance with a circular issued by the bondholders' committee of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, looking to a change in the management and clearing irregularities, a meeting was held to-day and resolutions were adopted requiring the appointment of a committee to demand from the officers of the company a list of voting bondholders to procure a copy thereof and if refused, to take legal proceedings to obtain the same; to obtain powers of attorney from bondholders and vote for such persons as may be

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Rivers of the Board of Directors as will cause an investigation to be made into the matter in dispute; and to require from the officers an explanation of the charges made. William C. Whitney, William F. Mott and Charles E. Lawrence have been appointed the committee.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	63½	Wabash	38½
W. U. Tel	74¾	Do preferred	54
Quicksilver	15	Fort Wayne	93½
Adams Express	100½	Terre Haute	8
Wells-Fargo Ex	86½	Do preferred	24
American Express	63½	Chicago & Alton	103
Pacific Mail	33½	Do preferred	106
New York Central	103½	Ohio & Mississippi	22
Erie	17½	Ohio, Col. & Cin	51
Do preferred	31	Burlington & Q	118½
Harlem	132	Lake Shore	57½
Do preferred	134	C. C. & I. C	40½
Mich. Central	83	Illinois Central	100½
Cleveland & Pitts	88	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	25½
Northwestern	38½	Union Pacific stk	74
Do preferred	59½	Central Pacific stk	93½
Rock Island	101½	Union Pacific bds	101¾
N. J. Central	98¾	Del. & Lack	116½
St. Paul	32	Bankers' Bills	487½
Do preferred	54½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	124½	5-20's, 1867	124½
5-20's, 1862	117	5-20's, 1868	123½
5-20's, 1864	118½	10-40's	117
5-20's, 1865	122½	New 5's	117
5-20's, 1865, new	122½	Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102½	Virginia, old	34½
Tennessee, old	51	N. Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, new	51	N. Carolina, new	11½
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MAY 29, 1875.

The closing of the banks and freight offices, and the general cessation of business to-day by wholesale houses, makes the report of the Pittsburgh markets a very short one. As nothing of importance was done, we shall not occupy space with extended quotations or comment. The week's market was rather dull without marked changes in any particular respect except in petroleum, which is noted in a more extended manner in our weekly review. The changes in the grain and produce markets during the week have been slight compared with the exceptionary decline of values in the West. On this subject the New York *Bulletin* says:

Yesterday, the grain market of Chicago assumed a firmer tone, and advices were received to indicate that the panicky decline in prices had touched bottom. Comparing the closing quotations of last Friday with those of Wednesday the decline in the several kinds of grain has been as follows: On wheat 9 cents, corn 7 cents, oats 6 cents and barley 17 cents. Taking the stocks held in that city on the 15th inst., the reductions would represent a gross reduction in values which may be thus stated:

	Quantity.	Loss.
Wheat	bushels. 4,395,000	$441,450
Corn	bushels. 3,362,000	235,340
Oats	bushels. 2,000,000	28,200
Barley	bushels. 34,000	5,780
Total		$702,320

Thus the loss upon these four articles, within the short space of time, to about $700,000 the penalty of speculative hoarding. Besides this, must be reckoned a loss, at the rate of $1 45 per bbl on pork, and 20 cents per lb on the stock of provisions; which have been as much a subject of speculative manipulation as grain. This fall in the quotations of produce at the West within easier reach of export orders, and we may now hope that a considerable amount of commodities may enter into our exports which have long been held back, with consequent derangement of our exchanges and an artificial stimulus to our exportation of specie.

Of provisions, the Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes the following review of the week:

Pork—There has been a mild upward market all the week for nearly all articles, with only a moderate demand from the South for consumption, principally, with less speculative activity than for many weeks. There seems to be a combination of interests now conspiring to depress the market, which is a result the converse of what took place a little over two months ago. Chief among them is the continued light foreign export, especially of lard, the liberal stock in the supply markets of the West, the moderate consumptive trade, the abundance of summer hogs, and last but not least the considerable amount of contracts maturing this month. As regards the latter, the buyers are disposed to settle by paying the difference or increase their margins and extend until next month, but in many cases sellers refuse to do either and insist on making a delivery of the meat. Thus it happens that considerable shipments of bulk meats have been made to St. Louis which the buyers were obliged to take on contract, and thus it happens that some lots have been pressed for sale here, but after all there is a strong undertone to the market, and sellers of the contract meat there is no pressure on the part of packers to realize, but rather a disposition to buy at the reduced figures. The heaviest articles are mess pork and lard, for which the current consumptive demand is light, and speculation in them has well nigh died out. Shoulders have been relatively lower than sides all the season, but as late declines shoulders are likely to come more into favor, and the difference between them and the sides will be reduced. As is usually the case on a declining market the demand is checked, but this is only temporary, and there will be a little more active call for consumption when it is apparent that the bottom has been reached and the course of the market turns in the other direction. At the close there is an increased disposition to buy, and those long on hogs, while holders ask an advance.

There is not much doing in the market for hops at present as brewers are using stock previously purchased. The New York *Commercial List* has the following concerning the Eastern market:

The demand continues very light, but a continuation of the present warm weather will probably lead to a more active inquiry; we only hear of about 1,000 bales sold at 10@12 cents. Receipts for the week, bales..... 472
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1874..... 11,727
Total receipts for same period in 1873..... 27,713
Exports for the week..... 1,000
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1874..... 7,767

COTTONWOOD, N. Y.—In this State, the hop roots have, as a rule, to which there are exceptions, wintered very well, and the young vines on this warm soil promise to make a vigorous start up the poles. A letter from an Illinois grower says that the crop is not more than half injured in that State the past winter, and a great many are frozen out.—*Freeman's Journal, May 22.*

The stock of Brazil coffee at the ports of the United States, made up to Friday evening, was as follows:

	Bags.
New York	443,000
Baltimore	19,000
Hampton Roads	5,000
Savannah	4,000
Galveston	4,000
Total	85,000
Same time 1874	121,861
Same time 1873	118,000

We have been favored with the following private telegram from Rio Janeiro for the week ending May 25:

Sales for United States	14,000
Sales for Europe	20,000
Receipts	32,000
Stock	150,000
Price	8⅝c.
Exchange	27¾d

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,164
Cheese, lbs	79,000
Wheat, bus	73,000
Butter, pkgs	41
Potatoes, bus	1,000

Apples, bbls..... 433
Corn, bus..... 5,500
Oats..... 3,500
Barley..... 10
Dried fruit, lbs..... 29,000

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday May 29, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending—	May 8.	May 15	May 22	May 29
Flour, bbls	10,923	10,511	9,972	7,707
Apples, bbls	2,018	623	477	1,151
Cheese, lbs	1,200	700	1,400	122
Corn, bus	12,450	11,634	15,455	13,287
Wheat, bus	24,818	19,240	2,936	2,936
Barley, bus	6,326	2,700	3,375	375
Rye, bus	765	450	345	900
Oats, bus	15,000	14,017	17,105	19,001
Butter, pkgs	358	305	287	225
Bacon, pcs	6,892	1,804	10,377	
Bacon, lbs	7,222	1,330		665
Potatoes, bush	13,444	11,495	14,849	13,220
Hay, bales	1,543	2,280	1,994	1,994

BUSINESS.—The week opened quiet and dull with prices depressed both for crude and refined, and the feeling continued in that unsatisfactory condition until Wednesday afternoon, when a radical change took place, and prices commenced a very decided and rapid upward movement. Refined was the first to show signs of the rising tendency, and advanced about ½c on Thursday, and made a total advance of 1@ 1½c by the close of the week. Crude showed an advance on the opening prices of 3@3½c, and closed firm with an upward tendency, sales were not very liberal as the following table shows:

	At Parkers.	Other points
Monday	10,500	1,100
Tuesday	5,000	1,000
Wednesday	14,300	1,350
Thursday	11,500	700
Friday	7,500	1,250
Saturday	5,000	1,000
Total	53,800	6,400
Last week	60,200	19,200

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	25,861	18,825

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eleven years:

From January 1st to May 29, 1875	379,693
Same time 1874	281,479
Same time 1873	254,374
Same time 1872	417,041
Same time 1871	99,580
Same time 1870	307,128
Same time 1869	277,150
Same time 1868	330,926
Same time 1867	604,610
Same time 1866	473,318
Same time 1865	125,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil cast by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

Last week	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R	3,292	1,988

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1 to May 29:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penna. R. R	37,343	24,274	21,333	45,898	
A. V. R. R	169,201	190,169	291,983	126,516	58,798
Total	206,544	214,443	313,296	172,414	58,798

SATURDAY.

Business was suspended on Saturday for the observance of Decoration Day, and we have therefore no report to offer of Saturday's petroleum market.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Business continues light with commission houses in all departments, and the jobbing trade drags heavily. Cotton goods moving slowly at unchanged prices. Print cloths firmer. Prints firmer, except shirting styles, which are in fair request. Dress goods and shawls quiet and cotton makes weak. Ribbons in good demand at improved prices. Woolens move slowly.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 29, 1875.

The fact that this is Decoration Day would, of itself, be a sufficient cause for a slim attendance of sellers and buyers. But when we add that there is little stock in the pens, buyers could not have been accommodated had they been on hand. But who would think of selling and buying live stock on Decoration Day?

Thus far but little stock intended for next week's market has arrived, and the indications are that the run will be light, and that prices may rule a shade better than last week.

On Monday the centre of attraction will be at the Union Drove Yards, Allegheny, where our local dealers most do congregate. Go early if you wish to purchase "lops." Prices unchanged.

[By Associated Press.]

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Cattle — Receipts 1,600 head. Market fairly active, firm and steady; steers $3 25@4 75; butchers' $3 50@3 60; shipping steers $3 25@4 65; through Texans $3 00@4 50; choice steers sold at $4 00@5 15. Shipments 4,300 head.

Hogs—Receipts 5,300 head. Market more active and firmer under a good demand; packers and buyers nearly empty; bacon $4 50@5 90; heavy $5 65@7 25; poor lots $5 00@5 25. Shipments 2,900 head.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market inactive and nominal; shorn $3 75@5 75.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 29.—Scotch Pig—Is very dull, and prices tend downward. Rates on the other side are settling lower and lower, and the outlook there seems to be very discouraging. The market here is almost demoralized, and sales are made at any prices that can be obtained, irrespective of cost to lay down, &c., the few sales making showing an average loss of $2 00@1 00 per ton. Our quotations are, in this state of the market, almost nominal, and sales are being placed in yard for want of buyers. The only lot we heard of was 100 tons Gartsherrie at the low price of $28 00.

American pig—Numerous small companies seem to be with each other offering stocks at low figures, until it is said that $25 00 has been accepted for No. 1, and $23 00 for No. 2. The order and larger companies, however, are not offering at these rates, but still ask old prices, say $27 00@28 00 for No. 1, $25 00@26 00 for No. 2 and $23 00@25 00 for forge, but they are only able to sell in a retail way at these prices.

Rails—During this week, 1,300 tons new American, 56 lb., were sold at a price we did not learn, and recently, 5,000 do. Canniton steel, also private. Since the beginning of the year, the contracts for steel rails we forget up about as follows, deliveries covering balance of the year, say—Cambria Mills 45,000@50,000 tons, Edgar Thomson 15,000@17,000, Harrisburg 20,000, North Chicago 30,000, Joliet 25,000, Cleveland 25,000, Troy 20,000—making a total of over 180,000 tons as near as we can guess, about all the supply that is likely to be turned out for the balance of the year. Iron rails, on the contrary, have been very dull, and many of the mills are either entirely idle or running on short time. Old Iron quiet.

Scrap—Parlakes of the general dullness.

Manufactured—From store, continues in only moderate demand, at our quotations. A stronger feeling is manifested by mills, but there is no increase in demand here, and no greater firmness in prices.

Hardware.—The market continues extremely quiet, but at steady prices for all classes of foreign and domestic goods. Advices from the interior report a very quiet business everywhere, the exception being that in the Northwest, trade is fair and stocks are well assorted, which accounts for the limited nature of the orders being received. At a meeting of manufacturers on Wednesday, strap and T hinges were advanced a trifle, or say to 33¾ and 10 per cent, discount, though some dealers still quote 40 and 10. Plated ware is very quiet at 50 per cent. discount, 50 and 10 per cent., remains the same. Plumbers' copper and brass goods are in good demand.—*Commercial.*

BOSTON.

May 28.—Pig has had a small business, such as it is. Sales of the week can hardly aggregate over 400 tons, a very meagre trade indeed. This amount of life would hardly indicate anything more than the bare escape from stagnation, but the market has so long been quoted dull, listless, stupid, and without interest that a single carload sale begins to be an item of news. Prices here are probably rather more easy than in the primary markets, that is, does not call one bit of enthusiasm to buyers. The wants of foundrymen are very small, while their stocks generally seem sufficient to carry them into July. Holders here are offering prime No. 1 at $27 00, and show satisfactory evidences of good quality. We quote on wharves No. 1, $29 00@31 00; No. 2, $22 00@27 00, and grey forge $22 00@24 00. New York advices to-day mention $27 00@29 00, No. 1; $24 00@28 00, No. 2; and $22 00@26 00, grey forge. Foreign pig is nominally out of the market, quoting $26 00 for Eglinton, $2 00 above New York.

Bar Iron—Is in better business very perceptibly, and has consequently here and there induced rather an easier feeling. The market this week is hardly quoted as low as it has been, but we do not hear of any actual sales at lower figures. The trade have had a visit from a Pittsburgh mill man who has one or two hundred tons to sell through June, which he quotes at 2 cts per lb. 3, with 28c freight. This would be equal to about $39 52, say 40 and is rather above the views of the trade, who think they must sell at $40 and make a profit, especially now that the season for large contracts is nearly over. Nails continue quiet and unchanged.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

May 29.—The market continues quiet but steady, with a somewhat improved demand at the close. Prices remain the same as reported last week, and there is no noticeable change in the general condition.

Herewith find quotations for week ending this date:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.
Hanging Rock, No. 1	$28 00@29 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No 2	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Hanging Forge	25 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No. 1	27 00—4 mos
Tennessee, forge	25 00—4 mos
Alabama, No. 1	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 1	28 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 2	27 00—4 mos

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

Missouri, No 1	$28 00@29 00—4 mos
Missouri, forge	26 00@27 00—4 mos
Mahoning, No. 1	27 00@28 00—4 mos
Mahoning, forge	25 00—4 mos
American Coach, No. 1	25 00@26 00—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, car wheel	$35 00@50 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, bar iron	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Kentucky, car wheel	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Tennessee, car wheel	36 00@45 00—4 mos
Georgia, car wheel	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Alabama, car wheel	40 00@45 00—4 mos
Machinery and forge	30 00@45 00—4 mos
Bloomsberg	20 00@30 00—4 mos

PHILADELPHIA.

May 29.—There has been more demand for pig, but without change in prices. Sales of 1,000 tons foundry on secret terms, and 2,000 tons grey forge at $24 50@26 00; we quote No. 1 foundry at $27 00@28 00, and No. 2 at $25 00@26 00.

Manufactured Iron—Bars are quoted at 2.60@2.70 @ 2.80@3.00 tons now sold at $51 00 here, and 3,000 tons old at $39 00@40 00 here, 500 tons scrap were taken at $32 50 here, for No. 1 wrought.

Nails—Are taken at $3 50 per keg.—*Price Current.*

Dry Telegraph Report.

NEW YORK.

May 29.—Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing 30c; braziers' bottoms dull and heavy at 25c. Pig iron dullandd dropping; scotch $20 00@21 00; American $23 00@28 00. Russia sheet 14½c gold. Nails steady; cut $3 25@3 50; clinch $5 00@6 50; horseshoe No. 8 $24 00@25 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1875.

FLOUR—Market dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and unsettled; No. 1 spring 94c; No. 2 96c spot; 90½c seller June; 94½c seller July; No. 3, 80@86c; rejected 79@81c. Corn dull, unsettled and weak; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 61@61½c; regular 61@63½c seller June; rejected 57½@58c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 51¾c bid spot; 51¾c seller June, Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 $1 05 bid. Barley firm; No. 2 $1 20@1 25 spot; 96c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand active and prices advanced; $19 75 spot or seller June; $20 00 seller July. Lard demand active and prices advanced; $14 20 spot or seller June; 14.55c seller July. Bulk meats firm; no meat there is no pressure on the part of packers to realize, but rather a disposition to buy at the reduced figures. The heaviest articles are mess pork and lard, for which the current consumptive demand is light, and speculation in them has well nigh died out. Shoulders have been relatively lower than sides all the season, but as late declines shoulders are likely to come more into favor, and the difference between them and the sides will be reduced. As is usually the case on a declining market the demand is checked, but this is only temporary, and there will be a little more active call for consumption when it is apparent that the bottom has been reached and the course of the market turns in the other direction. At the close there is an increased disposition to buy, and those long on hogs, while holders ask an advance.

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New York.

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Mixed and white 85@87c. Rye steady with a moderate demand at $1 8.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 29.—Flour quiet at $6 15@6 35. Wheat dull; extra $1 13½; No. 1 $1 23½; amber $1 21. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats quiet at 61½c.

WOOL.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 29.—A fair average business has been done in wool so far in the month of May as is concerned, but trade continues quite dull and unsatisfactory. Manufacturers are purchasing only for immediate wants. Fine fleeces have been in better demand, but remain without improvement. Sales have been 113,000 pounds, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 36@37c, including choice treble Pennsylvania at 37c; mostly double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 52½@55c, and those are now outside figures for choice double extra. Michigan and other fleeces have moved off slowly and at comparatively low prices. The demand for pulled wool has been fair and prices continue steady; supers, ranging from 50 to 55c, mostly in request. Sales of Michigan at 47½@50c; Western and other fleeces 42@50½c; combing and delaine 55@56c; unwashed combing 42@50c; scoured 40@70c; superfine extra and pulled 57@60c.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton steady at 16@ 16¼c. Futures closed firm; sales of 24,100 bales as follows: June, 15¾c; July, 16 1-32c; August, 16 3-16@16 7-32c; September, 16@16 1-32c; October, 15 17-32@15 9-16c; November, 15 5-16@15½c; December, 15 11-32@15¾c; January, 15¾@15 17-32c; February, 15 21-32@15¾c; March, 15 29-32@15 31-32c; April, 16@16 5-32c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Cotton—Demand fair; sales 1,200 bales. Futures unchanged. Receipts 404 bales. Exports—Coastwise 500 bales; Great Britain, 1,834 bales. Stock 70,044 bales. Ootodl last evening 55,700 bales. On shipboard 19,000 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Bothnia	June 2	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	June 2	Glasgow.
Switzerland	June 2	Antwerp.
Thuringia	June 3	Hamburg
Elysia	June 5	Glasgow.
City of Chester	June 5	Liverpool.
Germania	June 5	Liverpool.
The Queen	June 5	Liverpool.
Mosel	June 5	Bremen
Aragon	June 8	Bristol.
Abyssinia	June 9	Liverpool.
Pommerania	June 10	Hamburg
Main	June 10	Bremen
California	June 12	Glasgow.
Perire	June 12	France
City of Paris	June 12	Liverpool.
Adriatic	June 12	Liverpool.
Spain	June 12	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 12	Bremen.
Italy	June

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank. PITTSBURGH, PA., May 30, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 172	47	89	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30 112	72	22	.....	Calm.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 068	64	55	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.094 Highest thermom. 73
Mean thermometer... 63 Lowest thermom. 41

The Famous Rising Flour.

Prices lower in sacks and barrels. Save money and buy before the advance coming.

Found Drowned.

The body of a small boy was found on Saturday in the Monongahela river near the Clinton Iron Works, South Side. The Coroner held an inquest at which the body was identified as that of Salvator Surdo, an Italian boy whose parents reside in a court off Virgin alley. He left his home on the 26th instant, and was probably playing on a raft at the river bank when he lost his life. The jury found a verdict of accidental drowning.

Accident on the Pan-Handle.

James Cochran, brakeman on a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, fell from his train Saturday evening, near Newport Station, Ohio, and was so badly injured that it is feared he will die. He was taken to Steubenville and placed in the railroad company's hospital, where he is receiving proper attention. Cochran was formerly a train-boy on the railroad, in the employ of Riley & Sargent, news agents. His parents reside in Altoona.

The Democratic Primaries.

On Saturday the Democracy held primary meetings throughout the county for the election of delegates to a convention to be held on Tuesday for the purpose of choosing Senatorial and Legislative representatives to their State convention to be held at Erie. The contest was between the friends of Hon. James P. Barr of the *Post*, and Hon. James H. Hopkins. In some districts the contests were more than usually lively, and considerable feeling was manifested. The question as to which of the two candidates for nomination for Governor has a majority of the delegates is a disputed one, but it looks as if the Barrites were ahead.

The Homeopathic Hospital.

The ninth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh has been printed in pamphlet form, and copies are now ready for distribution. The officers elected by the Board of Trustees, for the ensuing year, are as follows: President, Wm. Frew; Vice Presidents, Geo. Bingham, M. K. Moorhead; Secretary, J. S. McClelland; Treasurer, Geo. W. Backofen; Librarian, T. B. Young; Solicitor, C. W. Robb. Executive Committee—J. C. Burgher, M. D., Wm. Shannon, Geo. Porter, Wm. Crawford, Jr., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

In Bankruptcy.

W. J. Steel & Co., commission merchants, No. 209 Liberty street, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The liabilities of the firm are $21,000, and the assets $13,000, according to the schedule. W. J. and Edward T. Steel composed the firm. The personal liabilities of the former are $10,438 26, of which $6,000 are notes indorsed for the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, and $2,338 26 due to Neil & Wampler, for timber. His assets are about $7,500. The personal indebtedness of the latter is only $116, while his assets are $6,425. The petition was referred to Register Harper.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

The Germania Orchestra.

This orchestra will give its last concert of the season at Library Hall, next Friday afternoon.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This week closes the season at Manager Aims' theater on Penn avenue. Miss Kate Raymond and O. B. Collins have been retained, with Zeno Price and J. F. Sanford to support them, in the drama of "Roughing It." Reynolds Brothers, Connors and Kelly, Dan Nash, Fanny Davenport, Joe Lang, Alice Bateman, Neil Campbell, Telemaque, Lucy Clifton, Harry Williams and others fill up the company. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A South Side Saloon Keeper Stabbed by a Customer.

About nine o'clock Saturday night Andrew Walker went into the saloon of Lawrence Walker, No. 2211 Sarah street, South Side, and asked for a drink. The wife of Young having ordered Walker to cease serving her husband intoxicating liquors, the latter refused, and Young becoming boisterous, Walker ejected him from the room, and in the scuffle Young dragged Walker out after him. In a short time Walker returned to the bar-room and said he had been cut. An examination of his person disclosed no less than four severe gashes, inflicted with a knife, in the shoulder, extending down to the breast, in the calf of the leg, and in the cheek and in the upper lip. The weapon did not penetrate to a vital part, but the wounds are all quite severe.

Walker made information before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, charging Young with felonious assault and battery, and the accused was arrested and committed for a hearing.

Young is a mailer, and resides at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Sidney streets, South Side. He has for some time been so intemperate in the use of liquor that his wife found it necessary to notify the bar-keepers of saloons which he was wont to frequent, not to furnish him with intoxicating drinks.

METHODIST UNITY.

Fraternal Messages and Responses—The M. P. and M. E. Churches.

The General Conference of the Methodist (late Methodist Protestant) Church is now in session at Princeton, Illinois. On Friday last, the Rev. Wm. Hunter, D. D., editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, presented his credentials as fraternal messenger of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also submitted a letter from Gideon Martin, D. D., his co-messenger.

After the reading of the aforsaid documents by the Secretary, Dr. Hunter addressed the Conference. Referring to the growing spirit of love and good will which has taken possession of the hearts of all Methodists, he very kindly invited the Methodist Church to come back to the old homestead, and assured the brethren that the latch-string was hanging out.

He was responded to by Rev. A. H. Bassett, who received the invitation and held to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church, and then tenderly assured Dr. Hunter that the wounds made in that war were healed, and while he regretted the course of the early founders of his church, he was glad that they were now on such fraternal terms.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. Cowl, of Pittsburgh, who, after a few happy and well-timed remarks, opened his hymn book and read the hymn, "Joyfully, Joyfully, Onward I Move," of which Dr. Hunter is the author. The hymn was then sung with tearful eyes and throbbing hearts; after which, on the motion of Rev. Alexander Clark, the following were chosen fraternal messengers to the next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church: John Scott, D. D.; W. H. Jordan, John Cowl, ministers; and Governor F. H. Pierpont, Hon. F. C. Collier, and P. F. Reinsburg, laymen.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The New Engine Company Selected—The Vigilant Steamer Goes Into Service Next Monday.

A special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held on Saturday to provide for the putting into service the new engine company in the Thirty-sixth ward.

It was decided to name the company, Engine Company 30, and to place in service in the new house the Vigilant engine just rebuilt at the Amoskeag works.

A full complement of men was then selected by ballot out of a large number of applicants as follows:

Frank Moore, Wm. McDonald, John Fowler, Andrew Evans, James Pender, James Sheehan and Nathan Haverin.

Officers of the company were designated as follows:

Foreman—John Fowler.
Engineer—Nathan Haverin.
Driver—Wm. McDonald.

It was ordered that the company go into service Monday, June 7th.

Daniel J. Eckels was elected Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, *vice* W. J. Kennedy resigned. Patrick Kearney was promoted to the engineership of the same company, in place of Mr. Eckels, promoted, and Jas. Pennell was elected a member of the company.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Pitcairn, Jones and Hays was appointed to consider the application of General Pearson to arrange for the striking of the alarm bell in case of riot and need of the military.

Messrs. Pender, McElroy and Larimer were appointed a committee in conjunction with the Chief Engineer to re-arrange the fire districts.

Adjourned.

MRS. A. W. BLACK, of Allegheny, has been elected a delegate from the "Women's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania" to the National Temperance Convention to be held at Chicago, June 1, 1875

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Observance of Decoration Day.

Floral Tributes to the Memory of the Brave Soldiers Who Died for the Union—Memorial Ceremonies at the Cemeteries—Orations and Other Appropriate Exercises—Memorial Sermons Yesterday, &c., &c.

The programmes heretofore announced for the observance of Decoration Day in this locality were successfully carried out last Saturday in all their details. Thousands of men, women and children assembled at Allegheny, and the various other cemeteries in and around the city, to lay their floral tributes on the graves of the patriotic dead who sacrificed their lives for the preservation of our Union.

The arrangements for the memorial ceremonies were all made under the direction of the several Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the two cities, viz: Hays Post No. 3, Sheridan Post No. 88, McPherson Post No. 117 and Post No. 151, of the South Side. The G. A. R. organizations were greatly assisted in their efforts by hundreds of patriotic ladies, who responded willingly and cheerfully to all calls made upon them in furtherance of the proper observance of the day.

THE WEATHER.

The day opened brightly, only a few straggling clouds appearing, and the indications were favorable to propitious weather until about eleven o'clock, when the sky assumed a dark and threatening aspect, and in half an hour thereafter a heavy storm occurred, the rain descending in torrents upon the earth. This happened at a time when thousands of people were at the cemeteries engaged in the work of floral decoration, and their experiences was anything but agreeable. By one o'clock, or shortly thereafter, the rain ceased, and the afternoon was as favorable as could be desired.

On the North Side.

With a view of allowing persons so inclined to witness the ceremonies at the monument and also those in the Allegheny Cemetery, it was arranged that the former should take place in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. Early in the morning the children of a number of the Allegheny public schools assembled and formed in line to await the military. They had more than an hour's wait, it being after nine o'clock when the procession of which they were to be a part was ready to move. Following was the order of

THE PROCESSION.

The City Police Force.
Detachment of Knap's Battery.
Veteran Association.
Company B, Second Regiment Reserve Corps.
Third Ward Cadets.
Children from the Public Schools.
The Mayor and City Hall Officials.
Citizens in Carriages.
Orator, Poet and President in Carriages.
Citizens in Carriages.

The procession marched over the prescribed route and passed up Monument Hill, where a convenient stand had been erected for the speakers and others.

THE MONUMENT

was handsomely decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens, and presented a beautiful appearance. At each corner of the base stood those large rustic baskets which are so much admired in the parks. They were filled with the most beautiful flowers to be found in the green houses. All the niches and recesses around the monument were transformed into mossy beds from which spring flowers of every hue and form. Above these and around the balustrade hung festoons of evergreen, each projection bearing a laurel wreath, over the edge of the railing trailing vines and drooping boughs mingled, blending in one common burial to await in common the resurrection. Nay, even the very slaves—

"Cowed by scourges and chains and whips,
Starved of bountiful fare and ships,
Dull of feeling, heavy of brain,
Dead to the finer spiritual sense
That, through the white man's possession and pain,
Saw that the heavens were clear, and thence
God shining on us—"

approved himself a man, fighting for the inborn prerogatives of his common manhood, and he sleeps the soldier's sleep in as tranquil an honor as if the blood that flowed to dawn from the kings and princes of happier races, and his name is as worthily inscribed on the bronze records of fame. Intrinsic American idea—closing elbow to elbow for native or adopted land, enduring a common peril, fronting a common foe, living and dying in one blending in one common burial to await in common the resurrection. Nay, even the very slaves—

"Cowed by scourges and chains and whips, Starved of bountiful fare and ships, Dull of feeling, heavy of brain, Dead to the finer spiritual sense That, through the white man's possession and pain, Saw that the heavens were clear, and thence